

# Herald Tribune

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## Power Cuts Stepped Up in Britain

### Electrical Union Bars Arbitration

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Homes, apartment houses, office buildings, schools and Parliament were hit with partial blackouts today, the worst disruption of power since dissatisfied electrical workers began a slowdown on Monday.

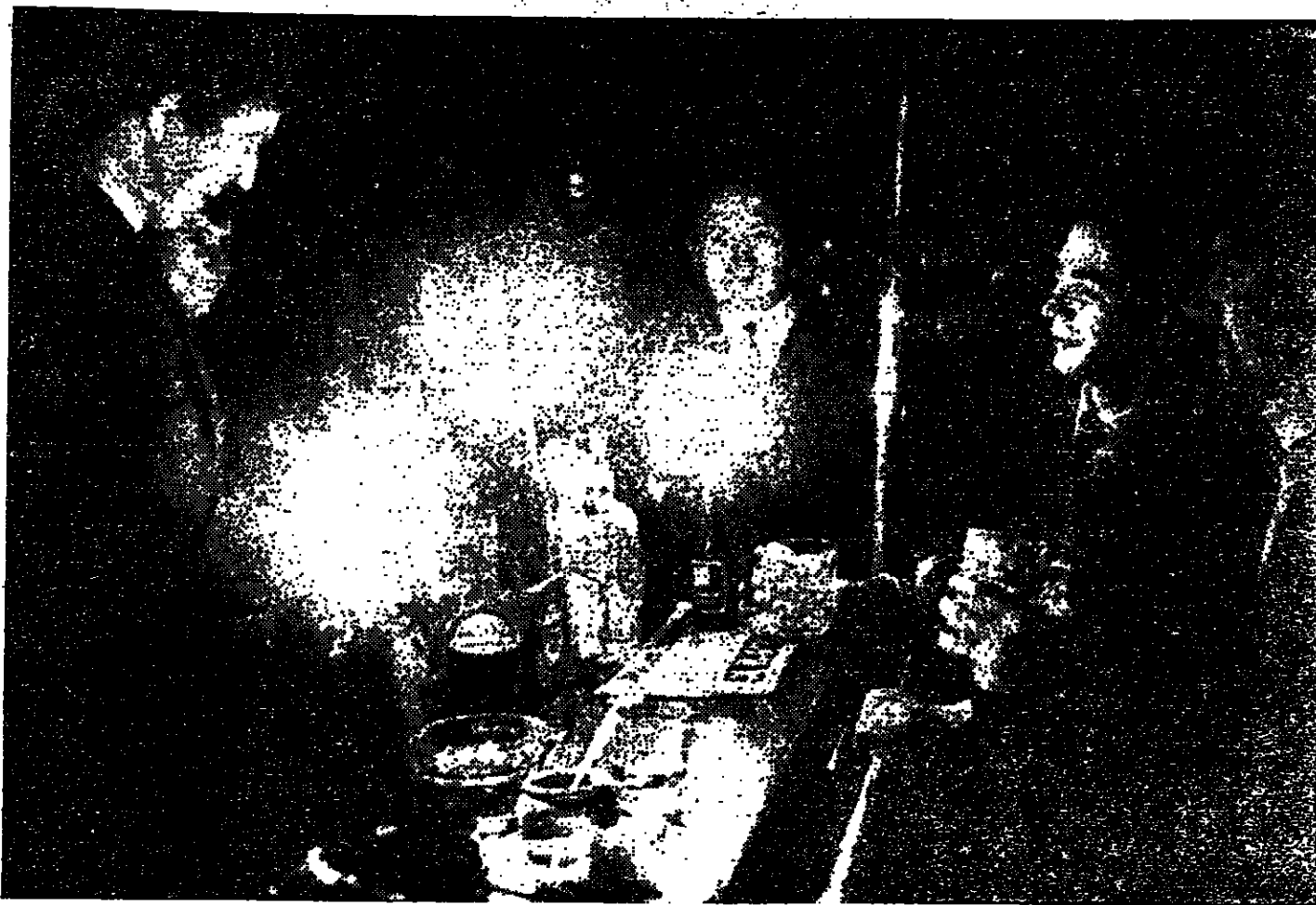
This evening the British government had tentatively stopped the dispute, with Robert Carr, Secretary of Employment, telling leaders of the power workers' unions.

They told Mr. Carr that they would not submit their case to arbitration and will refuse to return to work until the government agrees to the status quo power strike unless there is an agreed pay offer.

The prime minister presided over a meeting of cabinet ministers today at 10 Downing Street to discuss the line of the union leaders.

The electrical workers insist they are merely "working to a gang of 20" is that if one whole section is shut down because nobody will do his work, it is not a strike, just reaching and flicking a switch.

These tactics the men can easily disrupt the supply while winning full pay and without risk of a criminal prosecution if they do not strike.



BEER, BAR AND CANDLE—Tradition in Britain is not easily forsaken, come what may. When the electricity

### Electrical Workers Lampooned

## Cartoon Offends Printers, Who Strike London Paper

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—An editorial cartoon pillorying Britain's semistriking power-station workers offended the printers of the London Evening Standard today that they struck themselves.

The paper, one of the country's two "national" evening papers, lost its main editions before a settlement was reached. In order for production to resume, the management agreed to printers' demands that a statement from them, expressing their views about the cartoon, be published prominently on the same page.

No sooner had this been done, at 11 a.m. than the rotating London electricity blackout hit the Evening Standard's plant, shutting it down until about 3:30 p.m. By then the metal pots of the linotype machines had cooled, causing further delay.

When power was restored in late afternoon, the Standard published an edition carrying a statement signed by the paper's union representatives.

It said the cartoon expressed the cartoonist's opinion. "We wish to make it clear that the opinion is not shared by members of the Evening Standard's staff, who are not involved in the dispute." The statement continued, "We are not as boneheaded as portrayed and we firmly believe in the freedom of the press, we have not refused to print, once given this opportunity to express our opinion."

Meanwhile, the Evening Standard's unit of the National Union of Journalists met and passed a resolution strongly condemning the printers' action. It declared that the newspaper is solely the prerogative of the editor, and no interference with it from other sources can be tolerated.

The offending cartoon was by

the paper's much-admired cartoonist Jack. It was a drawing of the traditional clothed worker, labeled "homo-electricus-sapiens-Britannicus, circa 1970." It showed a hole in place of the heart, and derisively labeled other parts of the body, such as the head "solid bone," the eyes "green with envy," the ears "deaf to reason."

Following the power failure, London's other evening paper, the Evening News, also resumed normal production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The Senate yesterday approved, 89 to 0, a \$66 billion defense appropriations bill containing a provision prohibiting the President from introducing American ground troops into Cambodia without the consent of Congress.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers testified before a generally sympathetic Senate Appropriations subcommittee, meanwhile, in support of the administration's request for a supplementary \$1 billion in military aid, including \$255 million for Cambodia.

### For \$66 Billion

## Senate Adds Cambodia Curb In Approving Defense Bill

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The Senate yesterday approved, 89 to 0, a \$66 billion defense appropriations bill containing a provision prohibiting the President from introducing American ground troops into Cambodia without the consent of Congress.

The bill now goes to conference with the House, where the ban on troops for Cambodia could run into stiff opposition, the AP reported.

A similar prohibition against the introduction of ground troops into Laos and Thailand was incorporated, with administration approval, in the defense appropriations act last year, and included in the defense bill again this year by the House.

The Cambodian request, which could become the climactic controversy of this session of Congress, is running into opposition from some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who are fearful that an American commitment to support the Lon Nol government could lead to a Vietnam-type involvement in Cambodia.

In a climax to the long debate in the Senate over imposing congressional restraints on the President's authority to undertake military activities in Cambodia, the

### For Crying Out Loud, Keep Your Mouth Shut

EAST LANSING, Mich., Dec. 9 (UPI).—A way has been found to keep tears from the eyes when peeling onions: Keep the mouth shut.

Researchers at the Michigan State University Food Science Department say that closing the mouth while peeling onions keeps tears from developing.

Confessed Dr. Clifford Bedford, a department researcher: "It works for us and it has worked for other people who have tried it. But nobody seems to know why."

## Ulbricht Says Berlin Talks Can Get Going

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, declared today that he was "convinced" that substantive negotiations on the Berlin question would "get going."

This was the first time Mr. Ulbricht has given a sign that there was a prospect for success in the East-West talks on the Berlin problem, although he provided no indication of how soon an agreement could be attained.

Ever since the ambassadors of the four victorious powers of World War II—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—began discussing ways of improving the situation of Berlin last March, Mr. Ulbricht's regime has demonstrated extreme balkiness.

Changed His Mind

But in his speech today to the Central Committee of his ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) party, Mr. Ulbricht indicated he had been forced to change his mind by his six Soviet-bloc allies at his summit meeting with their leaders here a week ago.

Mr. Ulbricht skipped lightly over the four-power ambassadorial talks, which are to be resumed here tomorrow. He regards the talks as an infringement of East Germany's sovereign rights.

Instead, he concentrated on ways of negotiating a pact with the Bonn government on "transit" of goods and persons between the two German states and between West Germany and East Berlin.

He said East Germany was determined to "watch out" for its "sovereign rights" in this matter and hence was demanding "proper treaties" concerning transit with West Germany.

He said the fact that access routes to West Berlin cross East German territory "is not a special kindness of us, but is simply a result of the geographic situation."

He noted also that East Germany (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Basques Trial to Panel After Courtroom Chaos

By Richard Eder

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 9 (NYT).—One defendant tried to rush the tribunal, his 15 manacled companions struggled on their bench with the police, two military judges drew their swords, and public and prisoners broke into shouts and singing as the trial of members of the Basque resistance broke down into pandemonium this morning.

The revolt of the accused brought testimony and arguments in the Burgos court-martial, which has gone on for a week, to a sudden end.

After the court was cleared of spectators, press and prisoners, the defense lawyers announced that their clients had withdrawn their briefs and asked permission to leave the room.

The presiding judge, Col. Manuel Odrivas, refused and the 16 lawyers sat stonily through a three-hour interrogation by the military prosecutor.

The prosecutor, Capt. Carlos Granados, maintained his demand for six death sentences, but reduced by 30 years his original call for a combined total of 754 years and one day in jail for the prisoners.

The defense pleas, submitted beforehand, will nevertheless be part of the record that the five-member military panel will consider.

The judges retired in the early afternoon to begin to consider their verdict. Beds were set up this morning in the red brick military barracks where the trial took place. The deliberations are expected to take anywhere from two to eight days, and the judges are not allowed to leave the premises until they finish.

The court-martial has become the center of the most serious political storm that Spain has known since the 1936-39 civil war. It has aroused opposition demonstrations in many places, particularly in the Basque country, and it provided the motive for the kidnapping last Tuesday by Basque guerrillas of the West German honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Beinh.

Death sentences, if they are pronounced and carried out, would be likely to set off more serious disturbances, endanger the life of Mr. Beinh, and involve the Spanish government in new internal and international difficulties.

The outbreak directed at the president of the court today was partly a protest against the restrictions on the defense testimony—though the court has been more lenient in this respect than other Spanish military panels. Mainly, however, it was a demonstration of their rejection of the regime and the institutions, and an assertion of the fighting spirit of the guerrilla group ETA, to which most proudly admit belonging.

Milder in Attitude

Today, Col. Odrivas, a cavalryman who clamped down severely yesterday on the lawyers' examination of the accused, returned to his milder manner of earlier days. He not only allowed the last prisoner, Mario Onaindia Nachiondo, 22, to talk freely, but he watched with considerable amusement and only token efforts to rebuke as Mr. Onaindia, a tall, strapping man, infuriated the military prosecutor by terming his questions "irrelevant" or rephrasing them.

Mr. Onaindia, who is accused along with five others of arranging the killing of an inspector of political police Meliton Manzanas in August, 1968, in San Sebastian.



Mario Onaindia Nachiondo

—the rest are accused of banditry—denied the charge. His work in ETA was not military, he said, but political.

"I did not have the honor to belong to the military front," he declared.

After 20 minutes or so, his lawyer, Miguel Castells, asked if he considered himself a prisoner of

war. Two of the other accused have made this statement, on the ground that ETA was fighting a war to set up a Basque socialist state.

His voice rising, Mr. Onaindia said he did consider himself a prisoner of war, then, in a deep voice, he belatedly:

"Gora Euzkadi Azaia! [Long live the Basque nation!]"

Immediately, the 15 prisoners sitting handcuffed in pairs behind and below Mr. Onaindia, shouted the same slogan and broke into the song of the "Gudaris"—the Basque troops that fought on the side of the Spanish Republic in the civil war.

Several helmeted, gray-uniformed policemen grabbed Mr. Onaindia, who nevertheless surged forward several steps toward the dais where the five military judges were seated. At the same time, his companions, still shouting and singing, began trying to stand and were wrestled back by another dozen policemen.

One policeman, red-faced, jumped on a bench and drew his pistol, but a companion made him put it back.

If Mr. Onaindia's shout was a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### U.S. Studies Longer Periods

## Saigon Planning 1-Day Truces At Christmas, New Year, Tet

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government has decided on one-day truces for Christmas and New Year's despite the interest officially expressed in Washington for an extended holiday cease-fire.

In consultations with American officials here, the Saigon government had decided, in principle, on the brief truces even before the State Department said in Washington Monday that the two governments were discussing a truce extension, in the hope that it would lead to a permanent end to the fighting.

Accordingly, the State Department's statement that it "intended to pursue" the longer holiday truce created some confusion in Saigon. Vietnamese officials asked U.S. Embassy officials for clarification. The embassy replied, it is understood, by providing copies of the Washington statements.

No Formal Instructions

American officials said tonight that they had not received any formal instructions from Washington, not even to broach the subject to Saigon of a longer holiday truce.

South Vietnamese and American officials sought to dispel the widespread impression that U.S. diplomats in Saigon were now hard at work twisting the arms of South Vietnamese officials who are unwilling to change past policy and agree to a longer truce.

What prompted the Washington comments remains a mystery to South Vietnamese officials, who had regarded the issue as closed. U.S. officials have said that Washington left the decision on the holiday truces to Saigon in the last two years and that they would again follow the South Vietnamese lead this year.

Saigon now plans to announce shortly before Christmas that it has decided on the same brief truces declared last year—24 hours over Christmas and New Year's, 11

is expected later to announce a one-day truce for the lunar new year—Tet, Asia's most important holiday, which falls on Jan. 27.

The Viet Cong radio announced last month that all "people's liberation armed forces" would observe three-day cessations over Christmas and New Year's and a four-day cease-fire over Tet. The Viet Cong has also said it "will never accept the so-called extended cease-fire."

The prospect of using an extended holiday cease-fire as a peace initiative first arose last Sunday after Secretary of State William P. Rogers heard Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., make the proposal on a television program.

## House Votes To Bar Strike Of Railroads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Congress took last-minute action today to head off a national rail strike by voting for a moratorium, after sweetening the legislation for the unions by approving a 13.5 percent immediate wage boost.

But with the strike deadline set for 12:01 a.m. EST Thursday, different bills were emerging from the House and Senate and it appeared touch-and-go whether a compromise could be worked out in time to prevent at least partial disruption of rail service.

President Nixon had asked a 45-day delay, without any action on wages, and later indicated his opposition to any inclusion of pay items.

It was not immediately clear whether he would sign legislation including such precedent-setting economic action by Congress.

Nixon Delay

The President asked only for a delay until Jan. 23. The House voted for a March 1 date while the Senate Labor Committee approved Feb. 6.

Both bills included the 13.5 percent immediate wage increase, retroactive in part to Jan. 1, 1970, and in part to Nov. 1, 1970.

The House approved the wage amendment, offered from the floor, by 203 to 184 and passed the package, 220 to 186.

House legal specialists conceded that setting of wages by Congress in this fashion would be unprecedented, but one spokesman said: "Congress can do anything it wants to unless it is declared unconstitutional," leaving open the possibility of later legal challenges.

Recommended by Panel

Union leaders had said earlier they would strike regardless of what Congress did, but later indicated they'd accept a moratorium if coupled with immediate application of the retroactive wage increase, which had been recommended by a presidential study panel and accepted by the industry.

Pending the completion of congressional action, the strike of 500,000 workers remained fixed for a minute after Wednesday midnight.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said the military's plans for rail takeover were ready to go, but did not formally settle the question of sovereignty. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### U.S. Envoy Declares in Paris

## Europe Must Help U.S. Solve Trade Issues

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 9.—U.S. Ambassador John R. Watson said today that Europe was following a "short-sighted and costly policy" if it did not help solve the problems being used by worldwide trade protectionism.

Mr. Watson, in his most outspoken speech since taking up his post here seven months ago, made clear he felt both Europe and Japan bore much of the responsibility for the rise in U.S. protectionism and the current trade bill before Congress.

He told the Diplomatic Press Association that though it looked a time would run out in this session before Congress could pass a bill, "it seems to me a certainty that similar legislation will be re-enacted next year and that it will be a good chance of passing."

Mr. Watson's comments, coming when they do, seemed a plea to America's trading partners to do nothing before Congress has an opportunity. Calling the trade



Ambassador Watson

bill a "near-miss," he said that little time was left to act.

The ambassador, speaking in French, said that for the first time since the 1930s Depression, domestic priorities in the United States now overshadowed international ones.

He said that with inflation, unemployment and a short-term debt of nearly \$44 billion, some Americans now questioned "the continuation of the role the United States has played in international affairs in the postwar period."

"This is an American problem," he said, "but it is also a European problem, and leaving it to the Americans to solve—or worse, taking actions that make it harder for Americans to solve it—may turn out to be a shortsighted and costly policy."

Mr. Watson made it clear that because of its commitments abroad, the United States could not accept a reduction in its annual foreign trade surplus. He said it was always a "possibility" that America could reduce its international commitments if it cannot afford them, but that it preferred to "share" the costs and commitments.

"When trade is in balance between the United States and the rest of the world," he said, "we (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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### Dispute Reported on Trieste

## Tito Trip to Italy Put Off at Last Minute

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BELGRADE, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Yugoslavia and Italy have agreed to a postponement of a state visit President Tito was to have made to Rome tomorrow, according to a joint announcement released here this evening.

The decision, which marked a sharp reversal in the generally excellent relations between the two neighbors, was not accompanied by an official explanation. It was known, however, here that the Yugoslavs were angered by a statement on Monday by Foreign Minister Aldo Moro reasserting, by implication, Italy's claims to the Istrian peninsula south and east of Trieste.

The announcement said that Marshal Tito's visit would be rescheduled "as soon as possible." But well-informed sources here speculated that the trip, which was to have included an audience with Pope Paul VI, will be delayed indefinitely. The decision to postpone the two-day visit was made here after daylong conferences of top Yugoslav politicians and diplomats, none of whom were immediately available for comment.

In a statement released Monday to the Italian news agency, ANSA,



President Tito

Mr. Moro said that Trieste's "zone B" would not be discussed during President Tito's visit, just as it was not discussed during President Giuseppe Saragat's trip to Yugoslavia in 1969. The foreign minister also said: "The [Italian] government will not consider any renunciation of its legitimate national interests."

That phrase pained Belgrade officials. Since the initiating of the London Memorandum of Agree-

ment on Oct. 5, 1954, when Italy, the United States and Great Britain agreed that Zone B would be governed by Yugoslavia, the two neighbors have made a point of not upsetting the status quo by talking publicly about it.

Italian forces occupied Istria after World War I and were awarded it by the 1923 Treaty of London. Yugoslav partisans retook the peninsula and even entered Trieste in April and May, 1945, but withdrawing in June.

There have been occasional demonstrations by rightists in the Trieste area, campaigning for the reassertion of Italian sovereignty over Istria and the city that the Italians call Plume and Yugoslavs, Rijeka.

Nevertheless, the Italo-Yugoslav border is one of the most relaxed in the Mediterranean and one of the busiest. Last month it registered more than 5 million crossings, mostly by Yugoslavs headed for the cheap shops of Trieste and Italians driving to the inexpensive gasoline pumps of Slovenia.

The London agreement gave Yugoslavia the power to govern the area, but did not formally settle the question of sovereignty.



## Swiss Embassy in Rio Gets Note From Kidnapped Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Swiss Embassy announced today it had received a letter from its kidnapped ambassador, Giovanni Enrico Bucher, saying he is in good condition. The Brazilian government said it was ready to negotiate with the kidnappers for his release.

The embassy said the letter from Mr. Bucher, 57, was found in a Rio de Janeiro church. It did not release the text of the letter, but indicated it was the second one received from the diplomat, who was seized Monday by leftist terrorists.

Previously, the police had received notes reportedly from the kidnappers demanding the release of political prisoners.

William Roch, counselor at the Swiss Embassy, said the letter was found last night at a Maronite church in Tijuca, and that "its authenticity is established."

A communiqué released earlier by the government asked the kidnappers to provide a list of guerrillas the kidnappers want released from jail and also to prove that the diplomat is still alive.

They asked the kidnappers, believed to be a left-wing group, to provide a statement from Mr. Bucher in his own writing telling of his condition.

Seized on Monday, Mr. Bucher was kidnapped by a gang of six or seven men and a blonde woman Monday on a busy Rio street while he was driving to his office.

The Brazilian government agent-bodyguard was critically wounded, but Mr. Bucher and his chauffeur apparently were unhurt.

The government appeal was circulated by Justice Minister Alfredo Buzaid, who said the gov-

## Dr. Ramsey Hits Spying in South Africa

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The Archbishop of Canterbury today denounced secret police methods in South Africa and said he suspects he was spied on there himself.

There were one or two occasions when I said to myself that my room might be bugged, so I must be very careful, the 65-year-old archbishop, Dr. Michael Ramsey, told a press conference.

"The fact that I had a thought of that kind itself was unpleasant. I have little doubt there were people who knew everywhere I went."

Dr. Ramsey talked about "the things which really got me down" during his recent three-week visit to South Africa.

He complained about "the penetration of the country by secret police and paid informers—poor Africans drawing large salaries for spying on their fellows."

The archbishop compared South Africa with Russia, where, he said, "criticism of the government is treated like treason."

"Africans are not really free to say what they think, because of the risk of being detained and interrogated," Dr. Ramsey said.

The archbishop opposed the idea of a total boycott against South Africa on the ground that it would increase isolation and fear.

But he called for pressure on matters of conscience and boycotts devoted to particular ends, such as the banning of last summer's visit to England by the South African cricket team.

Dr. Ramsey told reporters, "It is very difficult indeed to have contact with colored people and black people [in South Africa]. But it is possible to go into black homes, because I have done it."

The archbishop warned that there must be considerable change if violence is to be avoided. He said that there are anti-apartheid elements in South Africa, particularly among students, but that there is also overwhelming pressure to retain the status quo.

"I make no judgment as to which of these forces is likely to prevail," he said.

## Portuguese Condemned By UN Unit

### Report on Aggression In Guinea Accepted

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (UPI).—The Security Council voted overwhelmingly yesterday to condemn Portugal for "its invasion of the Republic of Guinea."

It demanded that the Portuguese government "pay full compensation" to Guinea for the loss of life and property caused by the armed attack and urged all nations to refrain from giving Portugal "any military assistance and material assistance enabling it to continue its repressive actions" in Africa.

The vote on the resolution, which had been submitted by five African and Asian members, was 11-0, with four abstentions.

The United States, Britain and France, each of which could have vetoed the resolution, abstained. So did Spain, Portugal's neighbor.

Proof of Invasion

The resolution specifically endorsed the findings of the five-member UN mission, which, after a three-day visit to Guinea, reported that the West African country was invaded the night of Nov. 21-22 by an armed force consisting mainly of members of the Portuguese armed forces under the command of white Portuguese officers.

The mission's report said the invasion had originated in neighboring Portuguese Guinea.

The Portuguese government today rejected the Security Council resolution, saying that it could only result in incitement to violence and disorder in Africa.

The delegates of the United States and Britain, in their speeches to the council, made it clear that they did not care to defend Portugal against the charges made against it.

By contrast, Col. Ordovas, whom the defense lawyers regard as a gentleman, if perhaps misguided, stood quite calmly after calling out for silence.

Defense Lawyers Statement

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 9 (AP).—Defense lawyers of 16 Basque separatists being tried by court-martial issued a note this evening explaining their position following the incidents which forced the president of the court to ban the public from the end of the trial.

The note said: "The lawyers who defended the 16 defendants in the military court-martial of the Sixth Military Region, in the face of facts that occurred in this morning's session which made the presidency decree the continuation of the trial behind closed doors, want to make public:

"1.—The defendants rejected the trial and, as a result, asked that their lawyers not defend them, withdrawing the representation they had previously given them.

"2.—Not having any one to defend any longer, the lawyers expressed to the court their desire to leave the courtroom. The president ordered the lawyers to remain in their seats.

"3.—Therefore, the lawyers had to remain in the minutes that they were not remaining there willingly and that the defendants effectively from that moment had no defense lawyers.

"4.—Thereafter the trial was continued until its end with no intervention by the lawyers except for their physical presence."

Germany Move Consul-General

BORDEAUX, France, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The West German Consul-General here plans to move his headquarters temporarily to the French Basque town of Saint-Jean-de-Lux so he will be ready to act if there are new developments in the case of the kidnapped Mr. Bethi, 59.

The consul-general, Christian Sell, said tonight he would make the move tomorrow, though he stressed that he had not been assigned to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Asked about reports that he was being sent to Saint-Jean-de-Lux to negotiate, he replied "I do not know whether my government has begun negotiations with the kid-

napers. In any case, I am not charged with these negotiations."

Ulbricht on Berlin Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

had a vital interest in the transit of its own goods across West Germany to other Western states. He added that it was, therefore, "the most natural thing in the world to conclude a proper treaty concerning mutual transit movement of goods and persons" between Bonn and East Berlin.

The Bonn government's position on this issue has been that it could not negotiate with East Germany on Berlin questions until given express permission to do so by the four powers responsible for the divided city since the war.

However, Mr. Ulbricht's proposal did not seem to rule out a four-power "request" to the two German states to work out an agreement on Berlin's civilian land access routes at a later date.

Notably absent from Mr. Ulbricht's latest formulations was a demand for inclusion of the West Berlin city government as a third party to the German-level discussions. He had called for precisely this only a month ago.

In another policy speech, he said it was time for Bonn to "give up" regarding West Berlin as a state of the federal republic and intervening in West Berlin with state activities. If this stopped, he added, it would "undoubtedly exercise a positive influence on the 'non-power' negotiations" and "pave the way" for a Bonn-East Berlin transit agreement.

Mr. Ulbricht also used a Soviet formula on the Berlin issue that appeared for the first time in last week's bloc declaration, expressing acknowledgement of "the requirements of the West Berlin population."

It was evident in this and other formulas that Mr. Ulbricht had been compelled by his allies, particularly the Soviet Union, to sacrifice some of his most cherished policies.

Big 4 Meet Tomorrow

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Ambassadors of the Big Four powers meet here tomorrow for more talks on the Berlin problem, the settlement of which could pave the way toward a major easing of East-West European tensions.

The session tomorrow—12th in the current series—follows a two-and-a-half-week break, during which Europe's two rival military blocs, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, have held vital meetings on East-West problems.

Cabinet Names Swiss President

BERN, Dec. 9 (UPI).—In a joint session of parliament today, Rudolf Gnani was elected president of Switzerland for the constitutionally fixed term of one year.

Mr. Gnani, 53, was previously vice-president and, as required by law, is a member of the seven-member cabinet. He is in charge of Switzerland's Defense Ministry.

Mr. Gnani, from the Canton of Bern, replaces Hans-Peter Tschudi as president, a post with no executive authority in Swiss practice. The president is regarded only as a representative head of state and as "first among equals" in the cabinet, which announces its decisions with the words "the government has decided."

130 Guerrillas Slain

LISBON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Portuguese armed forces in Angola killed 130 guerrillas and wounded 41 in last month while losing only four men, a government communiqué said.



CURBSIDE FLOCK—Roman policemen drag away sheep which had been taken to the Agriculture Ministry by shepherds demonstrating for free access to private pastures.

## Basque Trial Goes to Panel After Chaos in Courtroom

(Continued from Page 1)

signal to the other prisoners, it produced a moment of shock among their relatives in the audience. One woman screamed "No, no," and others wept. Most, however, picked up the shout and began singing.

Up to the judges' bench, Capt. Antonio Troncoso, a mournful, dyspeptic man who acts as the court's legal adviser and is the bete noire of the defense lawyers, jumped to his feet, pulled out his sword and crunched, as if waiting for an assault from the manacled, thoroughly overpowered prisoners.

Another judge also drew his sword. By contrast, Col. Ordovas, whom the defense lawyers regard as a gentleman, if perhaps misguided, stood quite calmly after calling out for silence.

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Ulbricht on Berlin Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

had a vital interest in the transit of its own goods across West Germany to other Western states. He added that it was, therefore, "the most natural thing in the world to conclude a proper treaty concerning mutual transit movement of goods and persons" between Bonn and East Berlin.

The Bonn government's position on this issue has been that it could not negotiate with East Germany on Berlin questions until given express permission to do so by the four powers responsible for the divided city since the war.

However, Mr. Ulbricht's proposal did not seem to rule out a four-power "request" to the two German states to work out an agreement on Berlin's civilian land access routes at a later date.

Notably absent from Mr. Ulbricht's latest formulations was a demand for inclusion of the West Berlin city government as a third party to the German-level discussions. He had called for precisely this only a month ago.

In another policy speech, he said it was time for Bonn to "give up" regarding West Berlin as a state of the federal republic and intervening in West Berlin with state activities. If this stopped, he added, it would "undoubtedly exercise a positive influence on the 'non-power' negotiations" and "pave the way" for a Bonn-East Berlin transit agreement.

Mr. Ulbricht also used a Soviet formula on the Berlin issue that appeared for the first time in last week's bloc declaration, expressing acknowledgement of "the requirements of the West Berlin population."

It was evident in this and other formulas that Mr. Ulbricht had been compelled by his allies, particularly the Soviet Union, to sacrifice some of his most cherished policies.

## Watson Asks Europe's Aid With Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

are in major difficulty. We must earn a lot more through trade to support, for example, the 385,000 or so men we have in Europe or the Sixth Fleet."

Long-Term Liability

The basic problem, he said, was "an ever-growing long-term liability to earn enough through trade and repatriated earnings to pay for our total foreign commitments"—which, he said, "are made by the United States in behalf of everyone else in the free world—Europe, Japan and all the rest."

Mr. Watson named the basic points of friction:

● Japan's export growth into the U.S. market in part because Japanese exports are restricted by the Common Market.

● The Common Market's agricultural policy that keeps out lower-priced U.S. products and disposes of "unsalable surpluses" through massive subsidies.

● The Common Market's preferential agreements with developing countries which have "damaged U.S. trade."

Running Into Barriers

Non-tariff barriers. "We have our non-tariff barriers as well," said Mr. Watson, "but many Americans rightly or wrongly think that the United States is running into more barriers than it has itself put up."

Enlargement of the Common Market. "The United States is not interfering with the negotiations because it is not our business. But those countries negotiating should take into account the needs of their partners across the Atlantic."

Mr. Watson said there was no more important problem in European-American relations than trade policies. "Errors now," he said, "of commission or omission can harm us for a decade or a generation."

4,500 EEC Officials Go Out on Strike

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Some 4,500 officials of the Executive Commission of the European Common Market went on strike today to press claims for higher salaries.

The strike, which came after a series of waiting actions, is the first such full-scale walkout since the Common Market was founded in 1958.

One of the negotiators for the employees said: "We are not striking for money only. There is a general feeling of malaise among European officials."

"For one thing, there is the insecurity of officials and scientific workers in the community's nuclear research establishments who, in the absence of a long-term program for Euratom, feel frustrated and insecure."

Help for Britain

Thus, French officials sympathetic to British entry have begun to study ways in which the continental Europeans might help three Britain from the "stop-go" cycle. The current talks among

Tired of Seeing Sex Films, U.K. Movie Censor Retiring

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Britain's chief movie censor is turning in his notice, declaring he is sick of sex films.

"Watching other people having sex just isn't my kind of entertainment," explained John Trevelyan, 67.

He said it wasn't the surfeit of sex pictures that made him quit the job. "It is because I am past retiring age and want to do other things," he told reporters.

But he added: "By the time I leave this job next summer I shall have had enough of anything goes."

Mr. Trevelyan was appointed secretary of the British Board of Film Censors 12 years ago. Since then he has been regarded as a liberal influence, sparing with the scissors and approving all kinds of films that never used to get shown.

But a year ago he warned that Britain was threatened with an increasing obsession with sex.

"Sex is a marvelous human activity—but merely to watch other people doing it is not my kind of entertainment," he said today.

"I think people are sex mad. Perhaps they have been deprived of it."

Mr. Trevelyan is married and has twin sons, 11. "Children should not be overexposed but neither should they be presented with some problems too early," he said.

Aldous Huxley Offered

Dealing with the current cinema scene, Mr. Trevelyan said: "Aldous Huxley once described an intellectual as somebody sometimes occasionally interested in something other than sex."

"There don't seem to be many intellectuals in Europe by the films I have seen recently."

"Some of the stuff seen around the West End is terrible. But it's still not as bad as New York. I hope it never gets like that—it's a jungle."

"What I am worried about is that sex films could destroy the industry ultimately."

## Channel Tunnel Endorsed U.K. Agreement on EEC Is Praised by Pompidou

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—It may be too early to speak of a new economic and monetary union will influence the problem, as will the talks in spring in Basel on refinancing British debts. No clear idea, alone firm plans, have yet emerged, but it is a sign of change times that the French are no longer worrying about whether Britain will enter the community, but rather about how to make membership beneficial both to the Six and to Britain itself.

Following yesterday's meeting in Brussels between Britain and the Six, Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British negotiator, said that the negotiations were proceeding at a "sparking pace." Today, French President Georges Pompidou told a cabinet meeting that Britain's agreement to a five-year transition period for both industry and agriculture "could only be a good omen for the solution of other problems."

Mr. Pompidou also took the occasion to underscore French support for a railroad tunnel under the English Channel. According to a government spokesman, the French president emphasized "all the importance of this great work, an importance more for human and political relations than for purely economic and financial interests." Paris hopes that agreement on the 32-mile tunnel project will be formalized next year.

Sure of Compromise

Privately, high British and French officials agree that, while bargaining on the remaining details of British Common Market entry may be tough, the political will to succeed is present on both sides and pragmatic, workable compromises can be found. At the same time, there is the political will to foster Anglo-French cooperation in other fields, ranging from the Concorde supersonic plane to the Big-Four Middle East negotiations, wherever that is possible.

In the Common Market negotiations, each side appreciates the other's domestic political problems with regard to the thorniest question ahead: Britain's ultimate contribution to financing the community's common agricultural policy. Britain must worry about a common living costs. France, about its farmers. Negotiators on both sides must show that they are doing their best for their constituents.

However, officials expect time to ease the problem on both sides. Under the plan submitted by Mr. Rippon yesterday and praised by Mr. Pompidou today, British food prices would not rise to the Common Market level until 1978. By that time, the general inflation now current in the developed world might make present statistical projections appear much less formidable.

Farm Shift Seen

The same goes for Britain's payments into the community budget, on which Britain is asking until 1981 before assuming the full share. By that time there will be fewer Common Market farmers to subsidize or to partly politically, and more of the community budget might be going into other fields, such as regional development, from which Britain might benefit.

Nevertheless, French officials remain concerned about the overall state of the British economy. As one Brussels observer put it: "The problem is not so much what Britain should pay, but what it will pay with." The concern is not over the immediate status of the pound sterling, but over the long-term prospects of Britain's economy.

The sterling problem has been excluded from the Common Market negotiations, and the French have no intention of raising it at Brussels. But they remain aware that sterling's status as a reserve currency, and Britain's recurrent balance-of-payments problems, have condemned both Tory and Labor governments in London to a series of waiting actions, is the first such full-scale walkout since the Common Market was founded in 1958.

One of the negotiators for the employees said: "We are not striking for money only. There is a general feeling of malaise among European officials."

"For one thing, there is the insecurity of officials and scientific workers in the community's nuclear research establishments who, in the absence of a long-term program for Euratom, feel frustrated and insecure."

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Senate Backs UK Jet

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The Marine Corps is buying the vertical and short-takeoff-landing jet for close support of ground troops.

The Senate in the defense appropriation bill, approved reauthorization of the \$93 million contract to enable the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. of St. Louis, Mo., to set up an assembly line.

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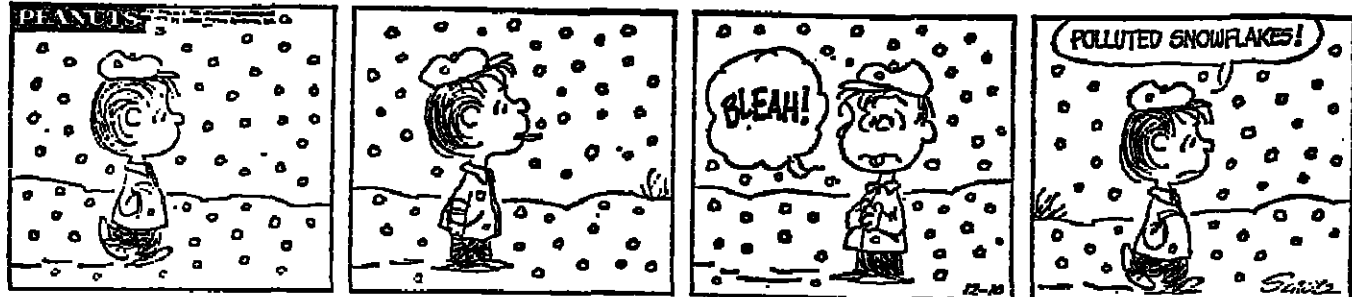
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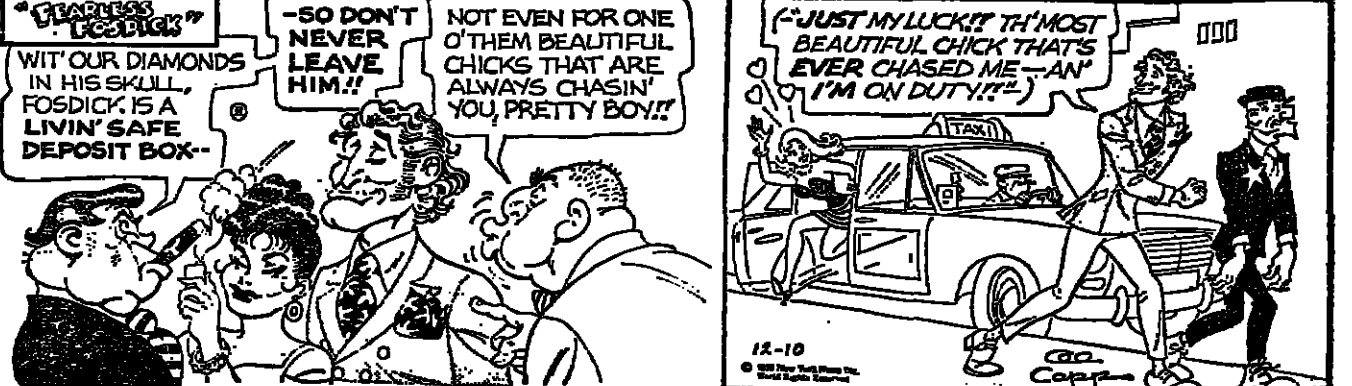
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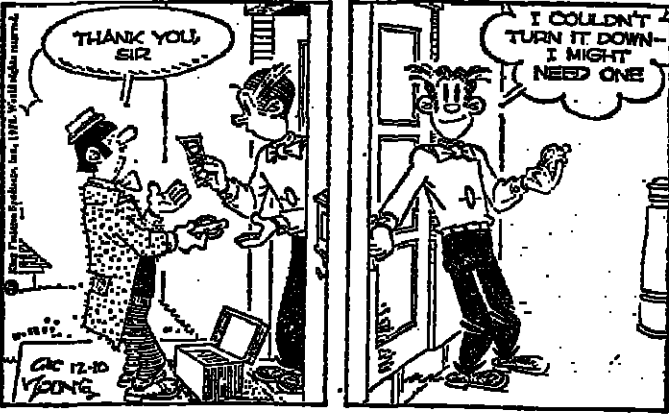
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal was one of the most interesting in the European Junior Championship, played in Ireland three months ago, and won by Denmark with Italy in second position.

In the match between Great Britain and Ireland both teams reached a contract of four spades after West had bid both his red suits.

The raise to four spades might seem optimistic, since South's balancing one-spade bid might be made with distinctly less than the values for an opening bid. North took into account the improvement in his hand that resulted when the hand to his right bid the suits in which he had kings.

The British West hit on the effective opening lead of the heart ace followed by the queen. Pat Barry, South for Ireland, had a difficult playing problem when he won with the king in dummy. A line that would have succeeded as the cards lay was to enter his hand with a club lead and play the singleton diamond in the hope of establishing the king in dummy and subsequently discarding a diamond.

The risk in this play—an acceptable one—lay in the possibility that West held a singleton club; East would have been able to ruff the third round of hearts and give his partner a club ruff to set the contract.

Instead South cashed the trump ace and finessed against the queen. The bidding suggested that West was liable to have a singleton, and the principle of "restricted choice" operates when the fall of an honor opens up a finesse possibility, it should usually be taken.

South followed with a key play. Instead of drawing the missing trump queen with his king, he led his singleton diamond. When West took the

diamond ace and cashed his heart jack he was endplayed. He could not play a diamond to dummy's king-jack, and a heart lead would have permitted South to maneuver a ruff of his losing club. He therefore led the club ten, and South's potential loser disappeared.

The club ten was the opening lead when the hand was replayed, and South's problems were largely solved. The contract was made with relative ease, and there was no swing on the deal.

NORTH  
 ♠ A83  
 ♥ K73  
 ♦ K76  
 ♣ J73

WEST (D)  
 ♠ J  
 ♥ A Q J 10 5  
 ♦ A Q 10 5 4  
 ♣ 10 5

EAST  
 ♠ Q 7 2  
 ♥ 9 4  
 ♦ 9 3 2  
 ♣ Q 8 5 4

SOUTH  
 ♠ K 10 9 6 5 4  
 ♥ 8 6 2  
 ♦ 8  
 ♣ A K 9

Both sides were vulnerable

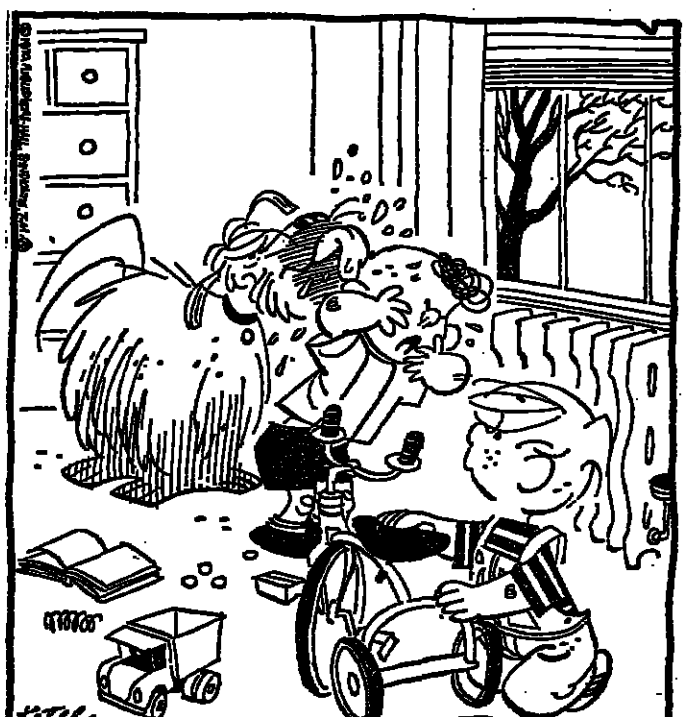
The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 1♥ Pass 1♠  
 2♦ 4♠ Pass  
 Pass

West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1. CONVINCE	1. NABOKOV
2. WASHINGTON	2. SMOKELESS-POWER
3. SLIGHT DIFFERENCE	3. TAKE INVENTOR
4. HONORE	4. HARMONY
5. ONE WITH NO FUTURE	5. OLD TURKISH COIN
6. CAME HOME, AT SHEA	6. BOLIVIAN RIVER
7. REPETITION	7. DEGREE IN RELIGION
8. HIRSHUT	8. BILL
9. N.L. PLAYER	9. FINE VASES
10. "KINGS"	10. COASTS
11. UNPROFITABLY	11. GATESMAN
12. "FOR SAKES"	12. HARMLESS
13. DUMB ONE	13. OF CERTAIN MOUNTAINS
14. ACAPULCO WAVE	14. MOST ADROIT
15. WHAT THE DOCTOR	15. INFORMAL WORD FOR A WIFE
16. "FOR I AM POOR AND"	16. VOGUE
17. DRINK	17. BAKE POTATOES IN SAUCE
18. SOUTHERN COLLEGE	18. BULLFIGHT ARENA
19. BULLFIGHT ARENA	19. FRUITERER'S CONCERN
20. PARASITIC ONES	20. KIND OF CLOTH
21. KENNEL SOUND	21. DEUCEY
22. "CONTENDERS"	22. RELATIVE OF INC.
23. DYNAMO DATA	23. FACED THE PITCHER
24. SPILKS, AS A DRINK	24. NEW WORLD RESIDENTS
	25. RITA

DENNIS THE MENACE



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 EIVDD

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Yesterday's Jumble: SHINY TWEAK RADIUM PAUPER  
 Answer: What the silver hyacinth's reputation was—TARNISHED

BOOKS

WILDLIFE CRISIS

By H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and James Fisher. Illustrated. Cowles. 256 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Alfred C. Ames

IN any deadly epidemic, a few are the first to die. "Wildlife Crisis" is especially concerned with those species which have become extinct and those threatened with extinction in the near future.

In eloquent photographs and paintings, with persuasive rhetoric and esoteric facts, "Wildlife Crisis" says: "Here are the first victims. Here are his fellow creatures for whom modern man has first made the earth unlivable." To lose irrecoverable expressions of life is in itself occasion for mourning. Worse, the accelerating rate of extinctions is, as Fisher put it, "the simplest bit of arithmetic we can offer to show that something dreadfully wrong is happening to the world's environment as a whole."

This book is at one and the same time a cry from—and to—the heart, and a scholarly work of reference. It offers popular writing by that most readable of naturalists, the late James Fisher, and also scores of Latin scientific names of extinct species. It contains a brilliant gallery of pictures, many of them photographs taken by the Duke of Edinburgh, and a systematic discussion of species of birds and mammals endangered or extinguished since 1800.

Let no one take alarm. This many-sided book, far from sprawling between numerous stools, demonstrates its high quality in each of its many facets. "Wildlife Crisis" must appeal irresistibly to amateur naturalist, bibliophile, reference librarian and professional zoologist.

The two principal authors—Fisher and Prince Philip—are supported by other notable men: H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (president of the World Wildlife Fund), Peter Scott (founder of the World Wildlife Fund) and Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Each adds prestige and another voice to the message of the book.

Prince Philip's 20-page essay, "Life and Wildlife," is both reminiscent and homiletic. He tells engagingly of his boyish indifference to nature and of how he was "hooked" as a grown man by taking photographs of birds, "simply as a pastime," during long voyages on the royal yacht Britannia. Now he has been "wet, frozen, and fried" in innumerable habitats all over the world in pursuit of a hobby that has also become a serious purpose. One readily senses Philip's satisfaction in conservation as a good cause uncontroversial enough for a queen's husband yet substantial and difficult enough to task any man's full powers. His essay shows Philip not only as an enthusiastic wildlife photographer with unusual opportunities, but also as a thoughtful man capable of pondering the philosophical and religious as well as the practical reasons for supporting conservation. He concludes that now is our time to prove both that we have "a divine soul" and that "we can save the world and ourselves by our intelligence."

The greater part of the book is Fisher's. It is sad indeed that shortly before this review was written a road accident prematurely ended the life of this versatile man, Britain's counterpart to our Roger Tory Peterson and co-author with Peterson of "Wild America." For "Wildlife Crisis" Fisher undertook a most difficult assignment—to sketch the why and who of the modern conservation movement, to record the casualties and to survey conservation areas all over the world. Surely some of the detail here (some of it, in wide margins beside the main text) has never before appeared in a popular book.

In pursuit of his subject through "a voluminous but scattered literature," Fisher went deep into prehistory—back to "the oldest bone in England"—unequivocally human—and made educated guesses about the overkill of prehistoric man. He provided quantities of carbon dates and lists of extinct birds and mammals, and pleasant introductions to such "enthusiasts" as Gilbert White, Bewick, Audubon and Thoreau. Here are both out-of-the-way facts and blunt propositions such as: "The conservation struggle is to steer development not to stop it, and 'Of all the animals man is the dirtiest.'"

A final section of the book is printed in four different type faces—for extinct, critically endangered, less critically endangered and formerly endangered species.

Royalties from the sale of "Wildlife Crisis" go to the World Wildlife Fund. The book beautifully and cogently defines the urgent task of that fund, and states an ample case for its support on every conceivable basis. Though the conservationist road is uphill, it is reassuring that a book such as this should be published in 1970.

Mr. Ames is on the editorial board of the Chicago Tribune. He wrote this review for Book World, the literary supplement of The Washington Post.

On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Here's how The New York Times critics reviewed recent theater openings in New York:

"Carmilla," by Wilford Leach, derived from a 19th-century ghost story by J.V. Le Fanu and staged by Mr. Leach, premiered at Café La Mama where it was labeled "a work in progress." "A distinctive theatrical gem from Mr. Leach and his company," in Times critic Mel Gussow's opinion, "The only evidence of incompletion is minor and purely technical. Is it opera? (Every word is sung.) A musical? Or, since there is film through the entire play, is it a movie? 'A gaudy chamber play,' Gussow decides, on a 'mini-stage with max-imagination.' 'The creditable' cast includes Margaret Bencaz, Nancy Kelkin, Donald Harrington and Linda Jones.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Convivial  
 7 Popular winter resort  
 14 Appearance  
 15 One with no future  
 16 Came home, at Shea  
 17 Repetition  
 18 Hirsute  
 19 N.L. player  
 20 "Kings"  
 21 Unprofitably  
 22 "For sakes"  
 23 Dumb one  
 24 Acapulco wave  
 25 What the doctor  
 26 "For I am poor and"  
 27 Drink  
 28 Southern college  
 29 Bullfight arena  
 30 Parasitism  
 31 Kennel sound  
 32 "Contenders"  
 33 Dynamo data  
 34 Spilks, as a drink

DOWN

9 V.I.P. of silent character  
 11 Smokeless-power inventor  
 12 Harmony  
 13 High road  
 15 Grapevine's relative  
 19 Fabulist  
 22 Surgeon's problem  
 23 Take out  
 25 French muralist  
 26 Slang negative  
 29 Hard Prefix  
 31 Da's opposite  
 32 Roman date  
 33 Gets even  
 34 Spirit away  
 35 Folsom et al.  
 36 Admits  
 39 Greek goddess  
 41 Beach sight  
 42 Climb  
 45 Mosquito genus  
 46 Ties securely  
 48 Former Indian coin  
 49 Stage and screen name  
 51 Topsy one  
 52 Rita

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.







